

# 10TH CAVALRY AND CARRANZA TROOPS IN BLOODY BATTLE FEW HOURS AFTER NOTE REACHES MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

**Score of Gen. Pershing's Men Killed and Nearly Twice That Number of Mexicans—Seventeen U. S. Soldiers Taken Prisoners—Gen. Gomez Among the Mexicans Killed—Available Stories of Fight Relate That Mexicans During Course of Parley with Cavalrymen Opened Fire with Machine Gun, Believing Americans Were about to Attack—Which Side Won Not Known.**

El Paso, Tex., June 21.—American and Carranza troops fought a bloody battle today only a few hours after President Wilson's six thousand word rebuke yesterday to General Carranza had gone forward to Mexico City. With which side victory rested is not known.

The engagement took place on the Santo Domingo ranch near the Mexican town of Carrizal, which is nine miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, the Mexican field headquarters in northern Chihuahua. The number of dead, American or Mexican, was not definitely known here to-night, but nearly a score of General Pershing's men are said to have been killed and the Mexicans are said to have lost more than two score. Seventeen Americans are declared by Mexican officials to have been captured and to have been hurried to Chihuahua city under adequate guard. A machine gun used by the Mexicans is reported to have done heavy execution.

The Americans engaged are thought to have been members of a troop from the 10th cavalry, a negro regiment, returning from a scouting trip to Guzman. The size of the Mexican force, whose commander, General Felix Gomez, was killed is not known.

News of the battle was received in Juarez early this afternoon by General Francisco Gonzalez, Carranza commander of the military zone of the border. For some reason, General Gonzalez kept the story secret until late in the afternoon when an American, J. C. Hubble, returning to the border from the interior, brought to El Paso the news that he had seen numbers of Mexican dead along the Mexican Central railroad tracks at Villa Ahumada, and had been told that there had been an encounter.

General Gonzalez' first step after confirming the news was to issue a statement placing the blame on the American commander. He charged that the American troops fired first on the Mexicans, and that their shots were directed at a courier who had just presented to them a request that they retire.

American army officers declared absolutely disbelieved in General Gonzalez's assertions. The colonel was expressed that if the Americans fired on the Mexicans they did so because it was necessary in order to insure their own safety.

General Trevino's recent warning to General Pershing not to send his troops east, south or west of their positions was recalled.

**EXCITEMENT IN EL PASO.**

Excitement spread in El Paso as extra news was issued and the news became known. Quiet was maintained, however, in view of General Bell's frequent admonitions that his soldiers could take care of any situation that might arise. While awaiting instructions from headquarters at San Antonio, General Bell kept his entire force in readiness for instant action.

In the meantime, however, word came from Juarez that all was quiet, although the news of the battle was widespread there. Early tonight the only official details of the engagement were received here from the Mexican side of the river. General Gonzalez said that this information was transmitted to him from Villa Ahumada by Colonel Genovevo Rivas, who commanded the Mexicans after his brother, General Gomez, was slain. General Gonzalez also gave the Mexican explanation of how the two forces came in contact.

According to General Gonzalez he was informed by General Gomez at Villa Ahumada last night of the presence of the Americans westward between Villa Ahumada and El Valle. He says he immediately instructed General Gomez to proceed to Santo Domingo ranch where the Americans were reported in "unknown force" and advise their commander to retire to their camp.

This, he says, General Gomez did this morning. The American commander, whose name was not given by General Gomez, is said to have replied that he was instructed to proceed to Villa Ahumada and must do so.

**STATEMENT OF GONZALEZ.**

The statement issued by the Juarez commander reads:

"Immediately upon learning of the presence of the American troops in the vicinity of Carrizal, Gen. Felix Gomez despatched a messenger with a request that the American commander withdraw his camp. When the American troops remained motionless, he sent a second despatch bearer, who was fired upon by the American troops after he had delivered his message. The Americans immediately moved forward and attacked General Gomez's command."

All the prisoners admitted that the blame should be put on the American commander for having ordered the attack. The prisoners were sent to Chihuahua City with the customary protection.

## PERSHING PREPARES FOR QUICK ACTION

Columbus, N. M., June 21.—General Pershing, the American expeditionary commander, is re-disposing his entire force as a result of today's clash with Carranza troops at Carrizal, according to reports from the field today. Heavy forces, ready for immediate action, are being concentrated at Namiquipa, 200 miles south of the border, and at Colonia Dublan, 120 miles south. Despatches also said that American scouting patrols have penetrated the Santa Calara canyon, about 35 miles directly east of Namiquipa.

## CONG. GREENE'S AMENDMENT IS FAVORED BY HOUSE

**Provides for Complete Codification and Revision of Military Laws of the United States.**

Washington, June 21.—The House of Representatives in committee of the whole, considering the army appropriation bill this afternoon, after a debate agreed to the amendment proposed by Congressman Frank L. Greene of Vermont providing for a complete codification and revision of the military laws of the United States. There has been much revision and codification of the military laws of the country since 1875 although the war department has long desired to make one. The work will cover legislation of 35 years to bring the revision up to date and include the recent army reorganization act. The limit for its completion is fixed at two years. It is estimated by the House committee that if the amendment becomes a law it will result in great saving in the burden of administration of the army.

Neither Maxey nor Hubble was able to learn whether the Mexicans had retreated, it being pointed out that all of the Mexicans were in the hands of the Americans. Hubble said that the engagement had been completed. Late tonight preparations apparently were under way for the peaceful evacuation of Juarez. Several train cars were pulled into the railroad yards for immediate use.

Addressing General Pershing in El Paso, crossed the Rio Grande following the first reports of the engagement and remained with General Pershing through the night. He kept in touch with General Bell on the American side by telephone, however. Neither the consul nor the Mexican military authorities would discuss reports of the proposed evacuation.

A large number of the citizens of the town were busy loading their household goods on vans and other vehicles, ostensibly to transport them to the south.

Numbers of persons gathered about the plaza immediately when news of the battle became public, but there were no demonstrations. Heavy patrol were thrown into the streets with instructions to put down any disorders.

Wardlike activity was first noticed at the railway yard where a string of freight cars lay coupled to several day coaches that bore the name of the army of the north. A number of men were employed there in stoking stoves of beans and flour, and other army supplies. Late in the afternoon a rather large body of Mexican cavalry passed through the town toward the hills. Many wagons filled with women and children were bound also in that direction.

No instance of any attempt to molest Americans was reported during the day. After dark no American is believed to have remained in Juarez.

Consul Garcia said tonight that a message from Mexico had been received which stated that the rebels in the States of Zacatecas and Coahuila had given up their fight and joined the Carranza government.

**600 AMERICANS COME BACK.**

Naco, Ariz., June 21.—Six hundred Americans have arrived here on a special train from Cananea, Sonora. With but few exceptions members of the party said they had not been subjected to any indignities from the Mexicans. The plant of the Cananea Copper company was practically closed it was stated.

Better fail to receive a registered letter than fail to find the classified ad which means everything to you.

## FUNSTON'S ARMY OF 40,000 MEN IS READY FOR WORD

**Apparently the Only Question Is How Soon National Guard Will Start South.**

San Antonio, Texas, June 21.—From Brownsville to the Pacific, General Funston's army of 40,000 was ready tonight for an emergency and officers at department headquarters were combing the hours it would take to bring south units of the national guard.

General Pershing has been unable to get to General Funston any report of the engagement fought between American soldiers and Carranza troops under General Felix Gomez, but there appeared no reason to doubt the report from Mexican sources that a serious engagement had taken place and there was little doubt that the Americans, a detachment of the Tenth cavalry, a negro organization had suffered heavily.

Instead of the tension being broken by the clash it was kept still higher tonight and there appeared no probability that it would be lessened until the report from General Pershing was received. Until official news of indisputed aggression by the same Mexican troops is received, General Funston said he would send no special orders to General Bell, commanding at El Paso, or to General Pershing until he had received official news.

The meagre details of the fight received by General Funston included the fact that General Felix Gomez, commander of the Mexicans, was among the killed, that the casualties on both sides were considerable, and the intimation that the Americans had fallen back.

It was admitted at army headquarters that General Funston's determination not to send any special orders to General Pershing or General Bell did not mean that swift punitive action would not be undertaken.

**MONTEPELIER BOYS READY.**

Company H numbers between 65 and 70—Recruiting continued.

Montpelier, June 21.—Under the direction of Major George H. Carpenter a detail of men from Company H today loaded the transport wagons on seven flat cars at the Central Vermont station, three wagons being loaded on each car. Major Carpenter has been busy since Monday in assembling the wagons at the State arsenal for shipment. The cars were loaded in this afternoon and sent to Colchester.

Recruiting continued today at the armory and new and old members were examined by physicians assigned for the purpose. The company now numbers between 65 and 70, providing no more are dismissed after examination. The company marched to the school campus this afternoon and were not through several hours' drilling, special attention being paid to the recruits. The band will play at the armory tomorrow morning and accompany the men to the station.

## CORTON LIGHTSHIP SUNK BY MINE

**Vessel Raised Out of Water and Broken to Pieces.**

Yarmouth, June 21, 1:06 a. m.—The Corton lightship, which was stationed several miles off the English east coast, has been sunk by a mine, according to the survivors, who are two in number. They say that Captain Ridd at the bow sighted a mine and gave warning. The explosion came on instant notice, and the vessel was so terrific that the vessel was raised out of the water and completely broken up. She sank immediately.

The survivors were picked up by a fishing boat after being ten minutes in the water. There was no sign of the captain or the other members of the crew.

This is the first lightship sunk during the war.

## ASKS WILSON TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

**American Union against Militarism Gets Busy.**

New York, June 21.—President Wilson is urged to withdraw the American troops from Mexico at the earliest possible moment, in a resolution adopted tonight by the American Union against Militarism. The memorial, which was telephoned to President Wilson, was signed by Oswald Garrison Villard, Amos Pinchot, Dr. Sidney Gulick and a number of others, including several delegates from Philadelphia.

The conference also voted to send a similar appeal to the representatives in Washington of Argentina, Brazil and Chile urging them to offer their services for the mediation of the difficulties.

The story that is able to protect you, through war fore-planning, from price inflation is a store that is earning you allegiance.

## CARRIZAL ATTACK MAY BE THREAT WHICH STARTS WAR

**Much Depends on Whether Clash Is Result of Carranza's Attempt to Enforce Withdrawal of U. S. Troops.**

## WASHINGTON AWAITS DETAILS

**Admitted on Every Hand That the Incident Presents Grave Menace to Continuance of Friendly Relations with Mexico.**

Washington, June 21.—Reports that American and Carranza troops had clashed aroused grave apprehensions here tonight for future relations between the United States and the Mexican de facto government, already strained almost to the breaking point.

Officials declined to make any prophecy as to the next step of the Washington government, saying that until details of the incident had been cleared up it could not be determined whether a crisis had been precipitated. They made no effort to conceal their anxiety, but were not ready to abandon hope that an official account of what happened at Carrizal would remove the more threatening elements of the situation.

Much depends, it was indicated, on whether the clash was a result of General Carranza's determination to enforce his demand for withdrawal of American troops from Mexico or merely a detached incident, arising out of a misunderstanding between commanders. If it were a deliberate attempt to back up the Carranza order by force, there seems little doubt that President Wilson will accept it as an act of war and make good his word in the latest communication to the de facto government in which he said that any such attempt would be followed by the gravest consequences.

Whatever the outcome of the official investigation, however, it was admitted on every hand that the incident in itself presented a grave menace to the continuance of friendly relations and brought the Mexican situation to perhaps the most serious stage it has assumed in the many months of uncertainty since it began to be a factor in the country's foreign affairs.

President Wilson, on whom the final decision rests, remained at his office until late tonight receiving such meager information on the subject as was available. Secretary Baker was in close touch with the war department and the White House by telephone.

## WITH CONNECTICUT GUARD

Richard L. Greene, Congressman Greene's Elder Son, Is Member of the Yale Battery.

St. Albans, June 21.—Richard L. Greene of this city, elder son of Congressman Frank L. Greene, and a student at Yale University, has been detained in New Haven, Conn., being a member of the Yale battery of the Connecticut National Guard. Congressman Greene was captain of Company B, 1st Infantry, Vermont Volunteers, from St. Albans in the war with Spain.

## WINS CORN CONTEST.

Philip W. Brown Awarded State Championship for Year 1915.

St. Albans, June 21.—Philip W. Brown of High street has received notification from E. L. Ingalls, State leader of boys' and girls' clubs, that he has been awarded the State championship for corn growing during the season of 1915. The crop was 75.5 bushels of shelled corn. The winning of the championship entitles Mr. Brown to a free trip to the Chautauquus at two different points in the State during the month of August, all his expenses to be paid by the State.

## DEMONSTRATION FOR CO. B

**Townpeople and Band Will Give Send-off to St. Albans Boys This Morning.**

St. Albans, June 21.—Escorted by the St. Albans Brigade band, the members of Company B, 1st Infantry, V. N. G., will leave tomorrow morning on the train south at 6:50 o'clock for Fort Ethan Allen, where the regiment will mobilize at the State campground to-morrow.

A big demonstration was given on Taylor park this evening in honor of Company B.

## NEW JERSEY MOBILIZES ITS GUARD FIRST

Sea Girt, N. J., June 21.—New Jersey tonight claims the distinction of being the first State to have its troops completely mobilized and awaiting further orders from the war department. The latest of the organizations called on arrived here tonight and Governor Fielder was notified by Major-General Leonard Wood, commander of the department of the East, that this was the first State to have its national guard in response to the President's call.

## HAPPENINGS IN VT.; BY COUNTIES

### ADDISON COUNTY

#### MIDDLEBURY.

At a meeting of the Congregational Religious society it was decided to concert with the Congregational Church in issuing a call to the Rev. Henry C. Newell of Somerville, Conn., to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Middlebury. Action in the committee, the church and the society was unanimous. Mr. Newell is a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1901. He was a teacher in Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga., and later became president of the institution. For three years he has been pastor of the Congregational Church in Somerville, Conn. He is a graduate of Hartford Theological Seminary and has an excellent record as a student, preacher, and administrator.

Mrs. Gardner Waterwright, who is entertaining a house party for her granddaughter, Agnes Allen Warner, gave an informal address at the Masonic hall Saturday evening. After the dance supper was served at Mrs. Waterwright's home on Court street. The dance was attended by the young people of the village, the college students, and by the members of the house party, who were the Misses Doris Page, Springfield, Mass., Francis Topping, Ashland, Ohio, Francis Henckels, Washington, D. C., Marion Noyes, New York city, the Messrs. Donald Page, Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel Sheldon, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., Malcolm Patten Albany, N. Y., John Cheeseman, Providence, R. I., Emerson Gray, Albany, N. Y.

Another full day was put in Tuesday in work on the taking of testimony in the case of the Vermont Box company vs. Wilbur D. Hays. The plaintiff completed their testimony at 10 o'clock and after a motion, made by them that the jury be sent up to Huntington to overlook the scene of the disputed land, had been overruled by the court, they rested their case. The introduction of testimony by the defense was at once begun, with Judge Hanks, the defendant, as the first witness. Judge Hanks denied that he had ever guaranteed to the plaintiffs that there was a certain number of acres in the strip of land, but claimed that he had himself understood that the amount of land in the strip was somewhere between 1.50 and 1.60 acres, had fully informed them to that effect, and that the 1.50 acres written into the deed was only inserted informally, the deed reading 1.50 acres, more or less. His testimony was completed at noon and other witnesses for the same side filed out the afternoon session.

Judge and Mrs. Willard R. Gray of Minneapolis, Minn., former residents of this town, are here to stay through commencement. Both are former residents.

## GERMANS MAKING DESPERATE STAND AGAINST RUSSIANS

**Teutons' Military Force Beginning to Make Itself Felt Again in Eastern War Theatre.**

London, June 21.—Fierce fighting with the Germans generally the aggressors is in progress between the Russians and Germans in Volhynia, along the Sankov and Stry rivers and in the region lying between Lutsk and Vladimir-Volynsk. The Russians, who had crossed the Stry and reached the village of Gushyn, west of Kolki, entered the town and captured 11 officers, 400 men and six machine guns. In the fighting the town changed hands several times, but under a concentrated German artillery fire the Russians finally were driven back with the loss of 1,000 men made prisoners.

Along the Sankov near the village of Rastomir the Germans delivered a heavy attack which revolved itself later into hand to hand fighting in which the Russians, according to Petrograd, forced the Germans to flee. Near Kiselina another heavy onslaught was stored by the Russians and the Germans put to flight. Near Kiselina, southeast of Vladimir-Volynsk, Vienna reports the capture of 1,500 Russians.

North, west and northwest of Lutsk, vicious encounters are ensuing. Across the frontier in Galicia the stalemate in the region of Bucacz persists. In Bukovina the Russians continue to drive the Austrians west and south-west. Petrograd announces that the prisoners taken by the Russians in Volhynia and Galicia up to June 15 aggregated 175,484.

The Germans claim successes for their arms on the northern part of the Russian front in the Lwinsk, Smorgon and Dubatowka sectors with the infliction of heavy losses on the Russians in the latter region.

On both sides of the Meuse in the region of Verdun the Germans again launched strong attacks the French positions, but were everywhere repulsed by the French artillery. Except for intermittent bombardments, there was comparative quiet on the other parts of the French front Wednesday.

Rome reports the capture of an Austrian position in the Posina valley, southwest of Asiago, further progress by the Italians north of Frenzella valley and the stopping of Austrian surprise attacks southwest of Asiago. In the fighting in Asiatic Turkey and in German East Africa the Russian and British war offices record further victories for their forces respectively against the Turks and the Germans.

## COL. IRA L. REEVES INAUGURATED HEAD OF NORWICH UNIV.

**Hon. Frank Plumley Gives Charge—Gen. Leonard A. Wood Made a Trustee.**

Norwich, June 21.—Colonel Ira L. Reeves was today inaugurated president of Norwich University. Dewey hall, where the ceremony took place, was filled to its capacity. The Hon. Frank Plumley presided.

The program was opened with Scripture and invocation by the Rev. James B. Sargent, chaplain. Mr. Plumley delivered the charge and made the presentation of the charter, with a response by Colonel Reeves.

Governor Charles W. Gates made the address on behalf of the State. He was followed by an address on behalf of the State board of education by Dr. Milo R. Hillegas, commissioner-elect. Adj.-Gen. Lee S. Tillotson delivered an address on behalf of the State militia.

President Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont gave a most eloquent and stirring address on behalf of the Vermont colleges. Representing President John M. Thomas of Middlebury, Prof. Arthur Wallace Peach gave an address.

Col. Sebastian C. Jones, president of New York Military Academy, gave an address in behalf of the military schools of the United States. Dean H. R. Roberts spoke for Norwich faculty and Lieut. DeWitt C. Webb, U. S. N., president of the General Alumni association, spoke on behalf of the alumni. For the undergraduates Capt. Eugene G. Adams of the class of 1916 gave an address.

President Reeves' inaugural address closed the program. Afterwards there was an informal reception to President and Mrs. Reeves.

At the annual meeting of the trustees held this morning Major-General Leonard A. Wood, of the United States army and commander of the department of the East, was elected a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of Des Moines. Melver A. Howe was elected a trustee in place of the Rev. Homer White of Randolph, who declined to serve longer because of his advancing years. A vote of thanks was extended to the Rev. Mr. White for his long service in behalf of the university.

## Militia Hurries South.

Douglas, Ariz., June 21.—One battalion of the Arizona militia and a battalion of the 10th United States infantry were sent to Nogales, Ariz., tonight on a special train. The soldiers were sent in response to an appeal from citizens at Nogales.